

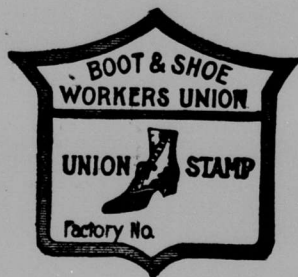
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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 18, 1915.

CULINARY CONVENTION.  
EQUALITY AND FREEDOM FOR WOMEN.  
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM HAS FAILED.  
PLANS MISCARRIED.  
PROTECTION OF THE WORKER.

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## The Culinary Convention



The eighteenth biennial convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America opened in the Civic Auditorium on Monday last with about 300 delegates in attendance.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by representatives of local and State labor bodies, the city government, the Exposition and the State of California. In behalf of San Francisco Mayor Rolph Jr. extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. He was introduced by Michael Canny of Cooks' Union No. 44 of San Francisco, president of the local convention committee.

Other speakers were: Daniel Murphy, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher; Daniel Haggerty and Paul Scharrenberg, president and secretary, respectively, of the California State Federation of Labor; Alfred Greenbaum, president of the Musicians' Union; Emil Muri, secretary of United Brewery Workmen of California; John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner; and William Spooner, secretary of the Alameda County Trades and Labor Council.

In a few well chosen remarks Edward Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, who is from Buffalo, New York, responded to the addresses of welcome and declared the convention open. President Flore then announced the various committees selected to handle the work of the convention.

By far the most important matter to come before the convention is the question of segregating the bartenders from the culinary workers, each class of workers to have their own international union—a separate international union for the bartenders and another international union for the culinary workers—instead of, as at present, having them all in one big union.

This proposition is known as "segregation," and originated with the locals in San Francisco, who argue that too much time and money is spent by the international union in fighting prohibition, to the detriment of the culinary workers, and that with proper attention paid to the culinary workers an organization only second to the United Mine Workers could be built up in this country.

The international officers are vigorously opposed to the plan and argue it would mean disaster for all concerned.

The fight on this question opened in earnest yesterday afternoon, though a number of skirmishes and test votes were had early in the week.

When a final vote was forced on the matter, "segregation" was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Selig Schulberg, a representative of Waiters' Union No. 30, which bore the brunt of the "segregation" fight, expressed himself as follows: "The spirit of democracy was thrown to the winds by the overbearing rulings of President Flore. By not allowing questions of information to be put, not allowing a call for a division when the vote was apparently against the Administration, and by refusing to give delegates information as to how a division can be put or roll-call demanded, the International officers forced decisions favorable to themselves. The Rules Committee avoided making a single rule because of the Czar-ism that was apparent in this convention. Such actions as President Flore was guilty of only serve to strengthen the 'dry' federations."

The program of entertainment arranged by the local convention committee included a visit to the Exposition, a steamer ride on the bay, a picnic at Monticello Grove and a banquet and ball at the German House.

The convention committee is composed of F. W. Steinkamp, A. Hosking, Irene Dahl, M. P. Scott, F. W. Smith, E. Perry, H. Loortz, A. Zimmerman, A. Condrotte, Ora Mathewson, A. E. Steimer, H. Hoehn, Minnie Andrews, Laura Molleda, Laura McDonald, A. C. Rose, A. Little, T. Johnson, F. Bard, G. Meyer, F. Plate, Stella Durnell, Dan Regan, M. Canny, Hugo Ernst, Z. Abrahams, J. Fink, C. Coons, W. Furlong, J. Karsten, J. Kirkpatrick, J. Kennealy.

The segregationists also will have a full ticket in the field for the various officers of the organization, and a busy campaign among the delegates has been kept up throughout the week. The present officers are: President, Edward Flore, Buffalo; Vice-Presidents, Robert Hesketh (Seattle), Frank Hoffman (Minneapolis), W. H. Foster (Decatur), C. W. McCurdy (Des Moines), Frank Sesma (Los Angeles), Miss Elizabeth Maloney (Chicago), Paul Steffler (San Antonio), John W. Conley (Boston); Secretary-Treasurer, Jere L. Sullivan, Cincinnati.

Frank Merrifield and Frank Sesma, organizers on the Pacific Coast, the former of this city and the latter of Los Angeles, are also slated for removal by those who favor segregation because of the fact that they are opposing the scheme in spite of the fact that practically the entire Pacific Coast is in favor of the separation of the crafts.

The convention will close on Saturday afternoon or evening.



## EQUALITY AND FREEDOM FOR WOMEN.

By Inez Milholland.

I became a suffragist after visiting the East End of London, under the auspices of the Salvation Army, for purposes of "relief" especially for women and children.

I was struck by the fact that all that we could do was no more than relief for the immediate want, with no guarantee that the want would not recur in the future.

Such philanthropic efforts seemed to me futile—like pouring water into a tub with a hole in it, and continuing to pour in spite of the waste, without stopping up the hole.

I decided that the hole in our social fabric must be mended—but I did not see how to mend it. I realized that it was an impertinence to be giving women soup and coal when those women were working twelve hours a day and more, sewing covers on tennis balls for (I believe) two farthings (a cent and a half) a dozen, and working sufficiently hard to, themselves, pay for soup, coal and other necessities—if properly paid.

But I did not see what to do to get them properly paid. After a while I found out that woman's labor was cheap labor. Still I could not understand why, since it seemed to me that these women worked just as hard and just as long as did the men for the support of their children.

One day I was taken to a suffrage meeting—one of the early one-room meetings of the Woman's Social and Political Union—and the light broke. I realized that the degraded political status of woman affected her status in other departments—economic, industrial, social. I saw that only by removing her political disability would her disabilities in other departments be removed; no subject class has ever been other than despised. I understood that the only people who could protect and advance the interests of women, who could promote their wages and their welfare and prevent their exploitation, were those who were most deeply concerned—the women themselves.

Therefore I became a suffragist—believing that the way to right the wrongs of civilization and to strike a blow at poverty was by means of concerted and intelligent political action, and the making of sound laws.

In my own case, as a practicing attorney, I find that the idea of inferiority which has always been associated with the idea of woman, because of her inferior status, is a very palpable and direct hindrance to the successful practice of law. Time and merit alone will overcome that hindrance.

But while that attitude towards women and women's work exists, people with serious business in hand invariably hesitate to entrust it to a woman, whom tradition and training have taught them to believe is inadequate for the serious business of life. And this attitude of disinclination is found just as often among women as among men.

A woman lawyer has far more difficulties to overcome in the building up of a practice than has a man in her position.

Judges, for example, very seldom appoint women as referees or receivers—valuable and much-sought-after positions by all attorneys. These appointments go to men; men are useful political assets, women are negligible as such.

The traditional attitude towards woman in law or politics is one which her status under the common law best illustrates and explains. That status, to be sure, has been modified by modern statutes, but many of its features still persist.

In the eyes of the common law the woman was not a responsible human being at all. She was property, and was treated and legislated for as such. For example, Napoleon said, when asked whether he would not grant to the mother some legal rights over her child: "Do the apples on my apple tree belong to me or to the tree?"

The meaning is humiliatingly clear. Woman is the property of man, just as the apple tree is his property; and the fruit of the woman is man's to do with as he pleases, just as the fruit of the tree. George Eliot.

Such an estimate of womanhood naturally carried with it legal restrictions that were equally degrading.

For example: The woman at common law could neither sue nor be sued; she could not enter into contracts; she could not recover damages for injury sustained; she could not hold property; she was not the legal guardian of her own child; her citizenship depended entirely on that of her husband; her earnings belonged to him; her savings belonged to him; the services of her children belonged to him; her own services were his to command as he pleased.

She had no right to a definite proportion to his income, no matter how wealthy he might be.

The underlying idea of a man's proprietary rights in his wife is nowhere more clearly brought out than in the fact that while an injured husband was entitled to sue his wife's seducer for damages, an injured wife possessed no similar right to compensation from any woman who be cited as co-respondent.

The laws of inheritance were entirely in favor of the man. Even the much vaunted widow's right of dower compared unfavorably with the right of the husband to courtesy.

The rule of primogeniture (the succession of the first born), well illustrates the law's contempt for the woman. For the law, utterly ignoring the possible existence of elder daughters, treated the first-born son as the first-born child, and in the name of 'his ridiculous fiction made him heir to the entire real estate. Only when there were no sons or descendants of sons were the daughters in any way recognized, and then they inherited as co-heiresses, the eldest sharing equally with the younger sisters.

In the case of unmarried children who died intestate, the father took the whole of the real and personal estate to the exclusion of the mother. If the father was dead, the mother shared the personality with her surviving sons and daughters while the real estate went to the eldest brother.

In legal theory, wives were relegated to an entirely subordinate place, and in such matters as responsibility for criminal action, determination of nationality and even the custody of their children, their most intimate rights were sacrificed to the maintenance of their husband's authority. The rule was that a married woman who committed a crime in conjunction with or in the presence of her husband was acting in his coercion and was therefore exempt from punishment. This exemption, which to suffragists appeared as a moral injustice and a legal insult in its denial of self-government even in matters of conscience to women, has sometimes been held up by their opponents as an example of woman's legal "privilege."

As a result of such ignominious status, the public position of women has been based upon the theory that a woman has no legal existence unless it is recognized by statute. A series of legal decisions delivered between 1868 and 1913 has laid it down in England as a fundamental doctrine of common law that a woman is not a person where public rights are concerned unless an Act of Parliament explicitly says she is.

In the foregoing legal disabilities (many of which still persist in New York State), we see the origin of the attitude that woman is an inferior being whose work is to be treated and paid for as such. These disabilities can only be removed by her achievement of complete equality and freedom—legal, industrial, social, political—towards which Votes for Women is the first important step.

Poetry should be great and unobtrusive. . . . How beautiful are the retired flowers! how would they lose their beauty, were they to throng into the highway, crying out, "Admire me, I am a violet! Dote upon me, I am a primrose!"—Keats.

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**CIVIL SERVICE REFORM HAS FAILED.****(The American Economic League.)**

If civil service examiners generally showed no more fairness or intelligence than was shown in a recent examination in Cleveland then the spoils system, with all its absurdities, unfairness and unbusinesslike nature, would be no worse.

In Cleveland, J. B. Vining has held for many years the position of Commissioner of Charities and has proved to be thoroughly competent. He has been, in fact, the best Commissioner of Charities the city has yet had. Nevertheless, through some regulation or other he was recently compelled to go through the form of an examination for reappointment. Just how competent the examiners were for the duties assigned them may be judged from what happened.

He was asked:

"What is the fundamental cause of poverty as indicated by your personal experience?" He answered correctly that it was the condition in society where there were more men than jobs; that unemployment and the lack of opportunity for self-employment was the fundamental cause of involuntary poverty.

For answering as he should have answered he was given a grade of less than 50 per cent.

Another question asked was the following, evidently relating to something that had actually occurred in the Department:

"A woman of 60 years living alone in a rooming house in a bad district. Her only living relation is a daughter in another city who earns her own living but cannot contribute to mother's care. For temperamental reasons the two cannot live comfortably together. The woman has an earning capacity of \$3.50 per week. She pays \$1.50 per week for a miserable room, equipped for light housekeeping. What course should the outdoor relief department follow in response to her appeal for coal and groceries during the winter?"

Mr. Vining gave the following straightforward answer:

"Contrary to the rules of the outdoor relief department that no single person should be helped in their homes, I put this old lady in a better room and furnished the coal and groceries. In my ten years in the Charities and Correction Department I have broken this rule a hundred times and as long as I stay there I will continue to break it. No old lady who is able to work and maintain herself for the greater portion of the year will ever be sent to the poor house by me against her wishes. I trust I have too much respect for humanity and my own mother to view a question of this kind without taking a personal point of view. When my attitude becomes so stereotyped and hardened that I cannot see the misfortunes of a poor old lady in any other light than by rule of thumb process, I shall resign from the department."

For this answer he was given a grade of 4 2-3 points out of a possible 12 1-2.

One of the examiners is reported to have explained that Mr. Vining's answers were submitted to officials of the organized charities and were marked in accordance with their views. That certainly explains much. A commissioner of charities who points out the causes of poverty and calls attention to how it can be eliminated, is not exactly popular with most charitable institutions.

What Cleveland loses through this kind of Civil Service Reform is made clear in the following statement by Edmund Vance Cook, the poet:

"Mr. Vining does not need his present job. His present job needs him. Any system of examination which loses his true, tried, practical and efficient service to Cleveland because he refuses to follow the answer of alleged authorities who know infinitely less of the questions than he does, needs examination itself. Why not examine the examinations? Also the examiners?"

**WESTERN UNION CHEATS.**

During the week of March 22, 1915, the Western Union Telegraph Co. discharged 48 men in St. Louis for their affiliation with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

An agreement was entered into, through the intercession of the Commissioner of Conciliation, Mr. Wm. Blackman, of the United States Department of Labor, with the Western Union Telegraph Co., whereby all discharged men were to be reinstated without prejudice. The agreement was repudiated by the Western Union a few days later.

A strike vote was then taken by our local and carried unanimously. Our International President, S. J. Konenkamp, deferred action at the request of Mr. Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor, who again delegated Mr. Wm. Blackman to confer with the Western Union officials, in the hope of averting the strike.

A second agreement was entered into at this conference. General Superintendent T. W. Carroll, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., again assured Mr. Blackman that all former agreements would be fulfilled, and that all discharged men would be reinstated without any discrimination whatsoever.

The Western Union for the second time, however, refused to reinstate any of the discharged members unless they would first sever their relations with the union and promise never again to join a labor organization antagonistic to the company because its policy was opposed to all organized labor, as publicly stated by its own president, Mr. Newcomb Carlton, at a hearing before the Industrial Relations Commission at Chicago in April, 1915.

On May 13th the strike was called and is still in effect. We are making a special effort to acquaint all members of organized labor and every friend and sympathizer with labor's cause how they can assist us in fighting for justice against this giant octopus whose tentacles reach into every hamlet of our great country.

Baseball tickers in saloons and cafes are the property of the Western Union Telegraph Co. It furnishes the service for \$5.00 weekly.

This revenue comes almost entirely from places frequented by our brother trade unionists and workingmen. The receipts of the Western Union from this source alone reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and you can help to cut this down to almost zero.

Prevail upon proprietors of saloons and cafes to discontinue this service. And also ask them to discontinue the clock service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. If you will do this it will help our union's fight against the most unscrupulous employer of labor in this country. The rules of the Western Union Telegraph Co., as proven on sworn testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission, are so inhuman that operators have been denied relief from duty long enough to obey the call of nature. Can you wonder why we have to begin to fight this monster? We appeal to you to help us establish humane conditions and living wages for the telegraphers.

This company has planned to substitute girl typists for experienced telegraphers at miserable pay, under worse than sweat-shop conditions, by the use of automatic transmission machines. While this method is inaccurate, it has been used effectively by the company as a club over the head of experienced telegraphers to keep them from demanding a living wage and better conditions.

Please don't file this, but act at once and see that committees of your organization canvass saloons and cafes and all others using the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s clock and baseball ticker service and have such committees report to you the results of their efforts.

Yours fraternally,  
Per PHIL SCHWARTZ, Sec'y.

**PLANS MISCARRIED.**

Though M. J. McGuire and Miss Mae Ryan had planned to keep the fact that they were to be married a secret until after their return from their honeymoon, the information of the event reached the offices of the Labor Council last Friday afternoon and President Daniel Murphy last Friday announced from the platform at the Council meeting that Mr. McGuire and Miss Ryan would be united in marriage at Mission Dolores at high noon on Saturday, Rev. Father Tobin officiating.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan, pioneers of San Jose, while the groom is none other than the genial and efficient representative of the Boilermakers' Union in the Labor Council.

Miss Estelle Bradbury was bridesmaid and E. A. Brown, McGuire's side partner, acted as best man.

After the ceremony the couple left for a honeymoon tour in the south.

**CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.****(The American Economic League.)**

A revolver manufacturer's advertisement contains the following statement:

"Society trains criminals as carefully as it does lawyers or doctors—and graduates more of them. There will always be criminals as long as the training schools of crime exist—rum holes, prisons, opium joints and gang-infested corners."

That is as far as the advertiser goes in his explanation of crime. It leaves unexplained how the graduates of "rum holes, prisons, opium joints, and gang-infested corners" will pass their time after these have been abolished. It is easy to say that they will be engaged in honest work, but hard to prove. Thousands of men are today unemployed and looking in vain for work who do not frequent such places. Opportunities for work would not be increased by their abolition. That would only increase competition for whatever jobs there are.

It is true that society trains criminals. It trains them by so limiting opportunities to earn an honest living that many are involuntarily unemployed. Even without the evils mentioned in the advertisement, many of these unemployed would be compelled to resort to crime. The process may be hastened or intensified by the "rum holes" and other places, as it may also be hastened by increasing the supply of the latest improvement in revolvers, but that is as much as can be fairly charged against them. The limiting of opportunities to live without crime, is the cause of crime which must be removed.

Limitation of opportunities is the result of laws that encourage monopolization and withholding from use of natural resources. In a country big enough and rich enough to give the entire population of the world opportunities to produce all that is needed to supply wants, there is no excuse for an involuntarily unemployed class. That such a class nevertheless exists is because of the laws mentioned. The remedy is to make unprofitable the withholding from use of natural opportunities. This can be done by taking for public use the rental value of land irrespective of improvements and abolishing taxes of every kind on labor and its products.

After these two noble fruits of friendship (peace in the affections and support of the judgment), followeth the last fruit, which is, like the pomegranate, full of many kernels; I mean aid, and bearing a part in all actions and occasions. —Francis Bacon.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around. Tell them you saw it in the "Labor Clarion."



### THE WHITE TERROR.

How the "movies" may tell a dramatic story in an effective way and yet carry vital lessons in the prevention of disease and the protection of health is well illustrated in the new four-reel picture entitled "The White Terror." The film has been produced by the Universal Film Company in co-operation with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The picture describes certain conditions in Everytown, where Boyd, with his political henchman, Duncan, own and control all of the industrial, political, and social avenues of life. All Boyd cares for, except for his beautiful daughter Eleanor, is money. He pays his employees starvation wages; he forces them to live in ramshackle tenements full of dark, ill-smelling rooms; he makes them work under filthy, unsanitary conditions in badly lighted and ventilated shops; he grinds up the little children in his mills; and, above all, he manufactures and sells to his employees and others a fake cure for consumption, Sac-Ozone and a cure-all for everything else, Multikural.

When Cole, the editor of "The Clarion," the only newspaper in the town, dares to publish an article partially disclosing conditions in Everytown and Boyd's control, Duncan quickly silences the paper with the threat to take away its advertising. But not without result was the publication of the first article. Matthew Brand, an idle rich young man, who is desperately in love with Eleanor Boyd, has been spurred on by her to do something worth while for the city. He sees conditions himself, and realizes that Cole has not told half enough. Although it is for the purpose of fighting the father of the girl he loves, Brand buys the "Clarion" and begins new attacks on Boyd and his methods.

So vigorous are the new attacks that Boyd orders Duncan to silence the "Clarion" at any cost, and after many vain attempts, Duncan resolves to dynamite the plant and kill Brand and Cole.

Meanwhile Eleanor has contracted a cold which the doctor pronounces tuberculosis on the very night when Duncan plans to blow up the "Clarion" office. The shock of this calamity; the doctor's denunciation of Boyd and his methods of selling fake cures; the premature explosion at the "Clarion," causing the death of Duncan instead of Brand or Cole—all of these things in one night coming to Boyd unnerve him, and after a troublesome series of dreams, he resolves to be a better man and to make amends for the wrong he has done. The result was that a year later Everytown could show greatly improved working conditions in all of Boyd's factories; a series of new model houses for workingmen; a tuberculosis sanatorium; an open-air school; visiting nurses and other adequate protection for the public health.

This picture will be shown at the Tivoli Theatre for one week beginning June 18th, and then at the various theatres in San Francisco on the California Film Exchange circuit.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is waging an active campaign to have a large attendance at the exhibitions of this remarkable film.

For as I take it, universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the history of the great men who have worked here.—Carlyle.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around. Tell them you saw it in the "Labor Clarion."

### TAINT PUBLIC PRESS.

President Gompers told delegates to the National Women's Trade Union League how the Rockefeller Foundation and similar organizations possessing untold millions are poisoning the well of intelligence and often give the workers the wrong viewpoint on subjects that are vital to labor. The speaker illustrated his point by referring to the controversy between the Rockefellers and Chairman Walsh of the Commission on Industrial Relations. He declared he attended every session of the Commission when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was on the stand, and that the stories later given out by Rockefeller and the public press that supports him, were neither fair nor honest to Chairman Walsh, who was described as doing a great work for the cause of labor.

"Frank Walsh has no business to give to the newspapers," said the unionist. "He has no secret fund upon which to draw to pay for advertisements; he has no \$200,000 foundation with which to corrupt the minds of the people of the country. Our own people have sometimes been misled by reason of the misinformation spread broadcast by the millions of the Rockefeller Foundation, and some workers have even criticised the splendid work of Mr. Walsh; some of our own are led to side against us by reason of this false and misleading information. I have personally heard many good men criticize the splendid work of Mr. Walsh in the interest of the workers, because they have been misinformed as to the facts," said President Gompers.

The speaker referred to the Clayton law as the Declaration of Industrial Independence, and said this act would undoubtedly be attacked "by the forces that are poisoning the wells of intelligence by conveying misinformation to the people through the medium of the press."

President Gompers urged the delegates to make trade unionism their life's paramount issue, and not permit themselves to let other issues overshadow the one great question of organization, that workers may regulate their lives, may have a voice in regulating wages, hours and conditions. This, the speaker insisted, was of prime importance, all other questions being secondary.

### ORPHEUM.

The headline attraction next week at the Orpheum will be Mercedes, the psychic eighth wonder of the world, accompanied by the marvelous mystic occult, Mlle. Stantone, who will present their unparalleled occult revelation, "The Musical Enigma." Youth, vivacity, ability and good looks are the factors which combine to make Newhoff and Phelps an exceedingly popular team in their comedy skit, "In Care of General Delivery." The material they have collected is bright and sparkling, and is delivered with snap and vim, affording entertainment every second they occupy the stage. Tudor Cameron and Bonnie Gaylord, two of the most popular artists in vaudeville, have joined forces and are playing with great success a skit called "Hired and Fired." Cameron is a capital comedian, and Miss Gaylord possesses that extremely rare quality, the art of being really funny. Kramka Brothers will furnish a clever, diverting and thoroughly original act. The Pantzer Duo will contribute a graceful contortion novelty. Mr. Pantzer, in addition to his ability as a contortionist, is a first-class pantomimic comedian, while Grace Pantzer, who assists him, displays remarkable grace and flexibility. Fisher and Green will continue their laughable and clever skit, "The Partners," and Fritz Bruch, cellist, assisted by his sister, Lucy, violinist, will be heard in new selections. It will be the last week of the New York Fashion Show, in which Peggy Hopkins and twenty beautiful models are fascinating features.

### EDITOR ACCUSED.

In January, 1913, the unions of Richmond, Cal., established the "Daily News." The move was necessary. The two Richmond papers were bitterly opposed to organized labor. Every move of the unions was fought with the aid of these two papers.

Since the birth of the "Daily News" continued attempts have been made to kill it. The stockholders gamely backed the project and after a year the paper, a daily morning labor paper, had the largest circulation in Contra Costa County.

Now N. H. Matson, editor of the "Daily News," is awaiting trial on a charge of criminal libel and is facing a bitterly hostile county government. Richard Williams, director, is under grand jury indictment for "intimidating certain voters" during a recent municipal election. With Williams, James Kennedy, president of the Potters' Union, H. J. Wildgrube, labor attorney, and W. F. Pettillon are also charged with intimidation.

The charges against the four are unfounded and ridiculous. They are preferred by three saloon keepers, who declare that the leaders of the labor campaign threatened to "dry" up the town if the booze men did not support the labor candidates.

The charge against the editor is equally unfounded. Every effort is being made to put the "Daily News" out of business. Its circulation is too large and its pro-labor policy too "dangerous."

### LOOK OUT FOR



### Children's Account

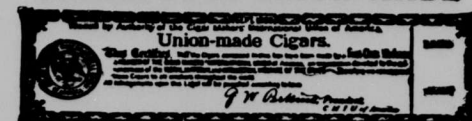
Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

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### SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE





## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bulletin 156, just published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows retail prices of the principal articles of food in each of 44 important industrial cities throughout the United States. This Bulletin continues the Bureau's series on retail prices, the last preceding bulletin on retail prices having dealt with prices for November and December, 1913. Actual prices for 1913 and 1914 are given, and also summaries of retail prices for the period from 1907 to 1914, inclusive.

The figures show that the highest point during 1914 was reached in September, when the price of all food was 7.1 per cent higher than the average price for 1913, and the lowest point was reached in April, when the price was 3.5 per cent lower than the average price for 1913. Except for lard and such articles as are affected by seasonal changes, the highest price during the year was either in August or September. The price of all food combined was but 2 per cent higher for the year 1914 than 1913.

For the eight years, 1907 to 1914, considering all food combined, the highest price was reached in 1914, while the lowest price prevailed in 1907. This, however, is not true of each article. Flour, for instance, was 5.3 per cent higher in 1909 than in 1914. Sugar, which reached a remarkably high point, 145.3 per cent, in August, 1914, was 7.9 per cent lower for the year 1914 than for the year 1911, and was also lower for the year 1914 than for the years 1910 and 1912. All meats were higher in 1914 than in any of the seven preceding years.

The cities for which actual prices are shown are Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Dallas, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; El Paso, Tex.; Fall River, Mass.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Manchester, N. H.; Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Cal.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

In Appendix A is described in detail the changes in the methods of dealing with the price quotations in constructing relative prices and index numbers and the shiftings of the base period from which price changes are measured in percentages of the average price for the base period.

Formerly changes in the prices of each individual commodity and of all 15 commodities included in the retail price index were expressed in percentages of the average price for each commodity and for all commodities for the period 1890-99. These percentages or relative prices were calculated by averaging relative prices expressing the percentage change in price for individual firms and for each city in a geographical district. The defects and limitations of relative prices and index numbers constructed by thus averaging percentages of prices that differ greatly in amount are discussed, and the new methods used in this bulletin, by which relative prices and index numbers are calculated from actual money prices, are explained. A retail price index should show percentage changes in the cost of a given list of commodities—the workman's family market basket—rather than an average of the percentage changes in price of the individual articles.

For reasons made clear in this Appendix the base period is changed from 1890-99 to the last completed year.

## ON THE BACKS OF THE POOR.

The facts concerning our modern civilization are becoming more and more clearly defined in the thinking of all public men today. Algernon Crapsey in his "Rise of the Working Class," says:

"From the beginning of civilization down to the present time it has been a fundamental principle that it is the right and the duty of the strong man to make the weak man work for him. Civilization has been built up by the exploitation of the weak by the strong.

"Ancient society expressed this principle frankly and brutally in the institution of slavery. Serfdom, which was an advance upon slavery, was the economic system of the middle ages.

"In modern times we have a system of exploitation more perfect, more destructive, than even ancient slavery or medieval serfdom. The wage system which is in vogue at the present time does not even look upon a workman as a slave or a servant. It does not give him even so much of humanity as belonged to those oppressed classes of former times. He is treated as if he were impersonal—without body, parts or passions. He is bought and sold in the market as so much labor commodity. He is speeded up to exhaustion and scrapped without mercy. He is given but a small portion of the products of his labor and is subjected to living conditions that deplete his energies and arrest his natural development.

"This state of affairs can not endure indefinitely. It is already in process of destruction. The poor are awakening to a consciousness of the fact that they are doing the unrequited labor of the world. The rise of the working class to self-consciousness and class-consciousness is putting the existing order in peril. Just as soon as that class-consciousness becomes co-existent with even a majority of the working class in all countries, then the present game is up. The working class will no longer play it, and unless the working class holds its hand the other hand in the game is useless."

To which I would merely add—therefore civilization must get off the backs of the poor. And socialism offers the means and method by which it may alight.

## ILLNESS A TAX ON WORKERS.

The necessity for higher wages and for immediate legislation that will prevent occupational diseases is shown in a report to the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations which was prepared jointly by representatives of the Commission and the Federal Public Health Service.

The report states that the average wage-earner in the United States loses approximately nine days every year on account of sickness, much of which is preventable. Illness has been found to be one of the principal causes of unemployment, and a principal factor in recruiting the army of destitute and dependent persons.

Ill health, it is stated, levies an annual toll of \$750,000,000 upon wage-workers, because of lost wages and expense of sickness.

The greater part of this gigantic tax falls upon those workers who are least able to afford it, since sickness has been found to be much more prevalent among low-paid workers than among those whose incomes are sufficient to provide sanitary housing, adequate food and pleasant surroundings in the home and in the place of work.

The estimate of an annual loss of \$750,000,000 is conservative, it is declared. It is based on a careful examination of the sick records of nearly 1,000,000 workers in this country, and is found to correspond very closely to the figures afforded by the sick records of a long period of years of about 26,000,000 workers in Germany and Great Britain. It includes merely the loss of wages during illness, and the expenses of medical attention, and does not take into consideration the impairment of the worker's efficiency and vigor or the cost of illness of members of his family.

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UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

The golf links lie so near the mill  
That almost every day  
The laboring children can look out  
And watch the men at play.

—Sarah N. Cleghorn.

One month from today the liberty bell will be  
in San Francisco, and Saturday, July 17th, will  
be Liberty Bell Day at the Exposition.

A line in an obituary notice in the local dailies  
last week read: "For more than forty years an  
employee of the United Railroads." Such a man  
truly should be rewarded in heaven, for his life  
here was little short of hell.

During the month of May the International  
Bakers' Union used 65,636,000 union labels, the  
largest number in any single month in the his-  
tory of the organization. San Francisco, how-  
ever, did not contribute her share toward the  
splendid increase.

One of the very few nations in Europe not in-  
volved in the war, Denmark, has just granted  
full suffrage to women, and it is therefore not  
likely she will become involved, though the op-  
portunity to recover Schleswig-Holstein is tempt-  
ing. Another country where women vote, Switz-  
erland, though surrounded by the belligerents, is  
also at peace.

He is, indeed, a dull man who can not see the  
advantage to a community of well-paid workers.  
The greater part of our troubles, however, is  
caused by the employer who sees the advantage  
of it, but wants the other fellow to do the pay-  
ing while he cheats the community for his own  
profit by paying starvation wages. The trade  
union movement is endeavoring to compel this  
kind of man to play fair, and because of this  
fact should have the co-operation of every honest  
citizen, whether employer or employed.

William Allen White, the noted Kansas editor,  
writing in the "California Outlook" has this to  
say of Former President Taft: "Former Presi-  
dent Taft, at a banquet of the National Manu-  
facturers' Association, complained bitterly that  
organized labor did not denounce the McNamara  
crimes. He was right and just in his complaint.  
Organized labor should have denounced the Mc-  
Namara crimes. But then, so should the National  
Manufacturers' Association have denounced the  
election of Lorimer by money bled from the big  
interests; so should organized capital in the Na-  
tional Bankers' Association have denounced the  
federal judge appointed by President Taft who  
was impeached for improper relations with a  
railroad that had a case in his court. It is so  
easy to denounce the crimes of the other fellow.  
It is so hard to see the crimes of our friends."

## Protection of the Worker

The need for some means of protecting those who perform the world's labor  
from the machinations of those who employ them began almost with creation and  
has continued up to the present time.

Throughout the book of Genesis the instances related wherein the laborer was  
cheated out of his earnings and his products used to make life luxurious and easy  
for some schemer are numerous, and as one scans the pages of the thousands of  
years of history since that early time there is enough of this sort of thing, in all  
ages, to cause the hardest heart to throb with a desire to see an end to it, yet so  
strong is the passion of human selfishness that even in the present enlightened  
age the battles for justice are not one whit less strenuous than in the days we  
flatter ourselves by calling barbarous.

When one realizes that it is only half a century since the owning of one  
human being by another ceased to be an institution in this, the boasted country of  
freedom, it can more easily be appreciated how slow has been the pace of pro-  
gress and the prodigious amount of work that yet lies before us ere we reach the  
goal of justice.

That the world has always had a supply of justice-loving souls possessed of an  
ardor that could not be quenched is amply testified to by the fact that the fight for  
right is still on and high hope still entertained that as the days go by we are  
approaching nearer to the goal and that ultimate success will attend the efforts  
of the toiler in the struggle.

Time was when the physically powerful enslaved and robbed their less  
strong fellows, and this went on largely until the invention of gunpowder made all  
men pretty much of one size. In all ages, however, the cunning schemer has  
played his part in the unfair exploitation of the toiler, until today those who have  
come into possession of wealth need not have either physical or mental strength  
in order to take advantage of the great uncounted millions who do the world's  
drudgery, because with their money they can buy the services of the best brains  
in the world to do their scheming for them, and this is exactly what is being  
done. The men who actually operate the great industries of our time are not, as  
a rule, the persons who derive the largest profit from them.

So complicated is the organization of our large industries of today that the  
employee is utterly unable to gain the slightest idea as to whom he is employed  
by, to say nothing of meeting and reasoning with him, and it is this condition of  
affairs that makes the struggle for justice so difficult to handle.

However, in spite of all the difficulties that lie in the way of progress, the  
worker is forging ahead under the banner of the American Federation of Labor  
more rapidly than in any other period in history, and the outlook before him is  
filled with bright prospects if he will but continue his efforts in the right direction  
and refuse to be led far afield by impracticable dreamers who generally mean well  
but are incapable of accomplishing anything of real value for themselves or any-  
one else.

Slow as the gait seems, it is daily paying dividends to the men and women  
of labor on this continent in the shape of more wages, shorter hours of labor and  
improved working conditions. This can not be disputed by any one, even by those  
who continually complain.

It therefore behooves the workers to be cautious in their endorsements of  
doctrines preached by dreamers as sure cures for their ills. One thing is certain.  
If the toiler is to eventually achieve some degree of justice it must be brought  
about through his own efforts. Those who have been profiting at his expense are  
not going to hand him anything without getting their price for it, so that the  
worker must "beware of Greeks when they come bearing gifts."



## Fluctuating Sentiments

The title of the king of Italy begins: King of Italy, Sardinia, France, Spain, England, Jerusalem, Greece, Alexandria and Hamburg, Ruler of the Midway Sea, Master of the Deep, and King of the Earth. Whether this war is being waged in order to come into actual possession of these dominions remains to be seen.

Train the howitzers of the trade union movement on the greedy open-shoppers by demanding the union label on all purchases. The open-shoppers can not stand out against us very long if we see to it that the label is on the goods we buy. Help the good work along. This is not much to ask of those who are part of the labor movement.

One day we saw two guards marching twenty prisoners along a road. We asked one of the guards if it were not rather dangerous for two guards to be in charge of so many prisoners. The reply was, "No, there is no unity among them. They could not even agree as to which direction to run in order to escape. There is no need to fear twenty men, each acting independently of the others. It is easy to manage them." This answer called up vividly in our mind the value of unity, the absolute necessity of getting together in order to accomplish things. The workers are positively at the mercy of employers in their individual capacity, but if they can agree upon the route to be taken and act in unison they are all powerful and can compel respectful consideration for their demands, and there is no other way to meet the employer without a fear.

California has a large number of deposits of chromic iron ore and is the chief native source of chromium in the United States. Although the metal chromium occurs in a number of minerals chromic iron ore (chromite) is practically the only ore mined as a source of chromium. Its production in America is increasing, especially since the war has in large measure cut off the foreign supply. In 1913 the output of chromite sold in the United States was 255 long tons, valued at \$2854, but in 1914 the output was 591 long tons, sold for \$8715, a gain of 131 per cent in quantity and 205 per cent in value as compared with the production in 1913. All of it came from one mine in California except a small amount of chrome sand washed from stream beds near Baltimore. Chromite has a wide range of uses. Its difficult fusibility (2180° C.) fits it for lining furnaces. It yields strong colors, especially green and yellow, and much of it is used in the manufacture of pigments, dyes, and various chemical compounds, as well as for tanning leather, to which it imparts softness and durability. As chromium gives to steel a marked degree of hardness it is largely used in the manufacture of steel for armor plate and armor-piercing projectiles, as well as for making high-speed tools. For this purpose it is generally alloyed with nickel, vanadium, or manganese. The American markets have been supplied almost wholly by imported chromite, but according to J. S. Diller, of the United States Geological Survey, the rapidly growing uses and demands for it, with increasing facilities for transportation, should lead to the greater development of American deposits.

## Wit at Random

Payton—A bachelor is a man who has been crossed in love.

Parker—Yes, and a married man has been double-crossed.

She—Isn't Jack just wonderful? He's already been promoted to field marshal.

He—From private to field marshal in two months? Impossible!

She—Did I say field marshal? Well, perhaps it's court martial. I know it's one or the other.—"Passing Show."

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots.

The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah!" said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained, sulphurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, shortly, "not since I signed the pledge."—"Tit-Bits."

Mrs. Smith had asked Mr. Smith more than fifty times (so he said) when he was going to varnish her kitchen oilcloth. Finally, in desperation, one Saturday afternoon, he donned his overalls, and went at it. Monday morning it had not dried a bit.

"Something is wrong with the varnish, Henry. Where did you put the can?"

"I set it back on the cellar shelf," he answered absently, from the depths of a newspaper.

She came back into the room presently with the can and stood in front of him, ominously quiet, he thought, so he looked up. She held the can toward him.

"Can't you read, Henry Smith? You varnished the kitchen oilcloth with pure Vermont maple syrup."

Little Charlotte accompanied her mother to the home of an acquaintance, where a dinner dance was being given. When the dessert was reached the little girl was brought down and given a place next to her mother at the table.

The hostess was a woman much given to talking, and, in relating some interesting incidents, quite forgot to give little Charlotte anything to eat.

After some time had elapsed, Charlotte could bear it no longer. With the sobs rising in her throat, she held up her plate as high as she could and said:

"Does anybody want a clean plate?"—New York "Times."

"D'ye want all the road?" shouted an irate motor-driver, tooting for all he was worth, in a narrow country lane. "Pull aside, and let me pass by!"

"Whoa, steady now," grinned the farmer, from the top of a load of hay. "I dunno as I'm in any hurry."

"You are looking for trouble, my man!" spluttered the fellow in the car, as the motor throbbed and fumed impatiently. "Are you going to move or not?"

"I don't know as I be in any hurry t'morning." "Seemed in hurry enough to let that carriage pass just now," smiled the angry one.

"Oh, ay! but the horse wuz eatin' my hay. There ain't no danger o' you eatin' it, I reckon—you don't look hungry!"—"Tit-Bits."

## Miscellaneous

### SANTA CRUZ LA REINA.

[As Mrs. Chatterton told it.]

By J. J. Galvin.

Euterpe, goodbye to thy Castalian spring;  
Glide down from Parnassus and help me to sing;  
For I would some rhymings make, Musical Muse,  
On our beautiful garden, wave-kissed Santa Cruz.

Good sisters all, please spread the news;  
I'm going down to Santa Cruz.  
I've rented out my house in town  
For three full months to Parson Brown.

Louise has gone with Isabel,  
And they'll have high times with good Aunt Nell;  
Dear hubby will live at Sister Sue's  
While I'm doing things at Santa Cruz.

Oh, I've been down that way before;  
Yes, maybe twenty times or more;  
And I love its hills, its rolling sea,  
With wavelets breathing tranquility.

I've romped on the beach in my bare feet  
Where the pearly sands and the waters meet;  
In later years there I found my king—  
On this finger you see the wedding ring.

So I have memories dear to me  
Of tents, pavilions and beautiful sea,  
And I'd live out my lifetime, could I choose,  
A-dashing and splashing at fair Santa Cruz.

The glories of Venice, as told in song—  
Gondolas, canals, and a babbling throng—  
Cannot compare with our peerless views  
Of nature presented at Santa Cruz.

Then, when I return to my house in town,  
I'll have lots to tell to Parson Brown;  
For I know my William, like most old boys,  
Will say, "My dear, forget the noise!"

### MOMENTUM.

By George Matthew Adams.

Momentum is accumulated force in action. Accumulate momentum and in its possession at some critical moment in your life you will rise to a glorious foresight and acumen.

You can never accumulate momentum by standing still.

If you fail to take hold upon every possible chance that is offered you you fail in that measure to gather up and put aside accumulated experience which goes to make up momentum.

You can never accumulate momentum by standing still.

Momentum is power saved up for tomorrow. But if you waste the opportunities of today your momentum is bound to slip away. For momentum must be fed with continuous action and deeds in order that you may benefit from its force.

You can never accumulate momentum by standing still.

There is nothing more pitiful than to see men and women of brilliant mind or abilities reaching middle life inactive and with no achievement carved about their names. The time to pile up momentum is during the early hours of every day. But no matter in what position you find yourself you can begin at any moment to acquire momentum and make it one of the most useful factors in your whole career.



## American Federation Newsletter

### Bottle Sorters Win.

Bottle sorters in Detroit have won their strike for increased wages and a reduction of working hours.

### Shirtwaist Workers Unite.

At Philadelphia several hundred shirtwaist workers have voted to form a new local and affiliate with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

### Workers Can't Stand Alone.

At Morristown, N. J., unionists are urging the independent Building Laborers' Union to join the international of that calling affiliated with the A. F. of L. The independents have just voted to go back to work at the old wage rate, after a two months' strike.

### To Investigate Official.

Agitation by trade unionists against the retention in office of Thomas Graham, inspector of mines in British Columbia, has been partially successful. This official is charged with concealing information from a jury that investigated the death of 19 miners who were drowned several months ago. The Government has appointed a commission to investigate the charges.

### Violate Contract Labor Act.

Special agents of the Federal Department of Labor have arrested four draughtsmen, following months of investigation of charges that alien workmen were employed in Wilmington, Del. The arrests were made under the Alien Contract Labor law of the United States, violation of which, in event of conviction, is punishable by a fine of \$1000 on the corporation employing such workmen and the deportation of the workers.

### Vacation for "Laborers."

At Oklahoma City, Okla., "common laborers" employed by the city will hereafter enjoy a 15 days' vacation with pay. This rule now applies to every department in the city. The question of cost was discussed by the Commissioners, but it was finally agreed that a \$2 man is as much entitled to a vacation as any one else. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

### Arbiters to End Strike.

"Our organization has always stood for arbitration," said President Metz of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council, when informed that contractors had agreed to submit differences to a commission of three. Several thousand carpenters have been on strike because of these differences, which include wages, the expiration of agreements and the question of the importation of material.

### A Sly Dig at Wages-by-Law.

The Adelaide (South Australia) Daily "Herald," in its story of the floats of various trade unions in the eight hours' parade, says: "The Clerks' Association had a law court at work. This was apparently engaged in upsetting the award of the wages board formed in connection with the industry." This sly dig at wages-by-law refers to the manner in which the industrial court has set aside decisions agreed to by boards representing the various industries.

### Prefer Strike to Law Court.

The Manchester (England) "Cotton Factory Times" says it is an open secret that weavers who are paid rates below the standard provided by law "have declined to be singled out as prosecutors of their employer, and have preferred to join in a strike with the whole of the weavers for the refunding of the sum underpaid." Under the law government inspectors prosecute infraction of the

Trade Boards act, which says that the workers in certain industries shall be paid not less than a specified amount for their work.

### Flocking to Wheat Fields.

Southwestern wheat fields will not suffer because of lack of workers, according to the following from the Oklahoma City "Labor Unit": "Nearly 1,000 letters a day have been coming to the State Labor Department the past week making inquiry with reference to the wheat harvest in Oklahoma. These letters are coming from every section of the United States, and are in response to notices in the newspapers that Oklahoma will need 16,000 to 20,000 men for the harvest. Young lawyers from Georgia, college boys from Connecticut, experienced wheat harvesters from Minnesota and Illinois, clerks from Washington, D. C., men from every walk of life, are sending in applications to get in on the cutting of the wheat. Letters have been coming in regularly for a month asking about the prospect of work, but this week's avalanche of mail is the beginning of the real rush for jobs."

### What is "A Prevailing Rate"?

At St. Louis, trades unionists are having trouble with officials over the enforcement of laws regulating wages of municipal employees. The city charter provides that "the prevailing rate of wages" shall be paid, and the common council, known as the Municipal Assembly, last December passed an ordinance providing that union wage scales shall be the prevailing rates in trades or callings that have been unionized. For the purpose of enforcing this ordinance, officers charged with the employment of mechanics and laborers were authorized to "report to and make inquiry of the executive officers of such organized labor unions, and to fix from time to time the rate of wages to be paid to such mechanics or laborers employed by the city so ascertained to be the prevailing rate among members of such unions." To the average citizen, these declarations seem sufficiently plain that it was the intention to pay the union wage rate to city employees following a trade or calling that was unionized. But certain officials are not so sure, and with a wisdom that befits hair-splitting judges they insist that the term "prevailing rate" means the average wage of a union man during the year, and not the wage he receives from hour to hour or day to day.

### Immigration Increases.

Immigration to the United States is on the increase, according to figures for April just issued by the Federal Department of Labor. During that month 31,765 were admitted, against 18,704 for February and 26,335 for March. Except Ireland, which increased from 452 in March to 1,238 in April, southern Europe furnished the largest gains. Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, increased from 3,357 to 6,032; Portugal, from 411 to 762. Japan increased from 658 to 875. Mexico dropped from 1,164 in March to 223 in April, while China maintained its steady average, 156 arriving during April. Of the skilled trades, the carpenters received the greatest number, 436, during April. The total number of skilled workers arrived during that month was 3,595. Farm laborers totaled 2,533, and laborers, 3,860. The figures show that California and the State of Washington are rapidly facing the same immigration problems that now confront Eastern industrial centers. During April, 1,908 immigrants were ticketed to California, and 1,135 to Washington. New York received 6,174; Massachusetts, 2,473; Pennsylvania, 1,826, and Illinois, 1,177.

### Porto Rican Protest Heard.

President Gompers and Secretary Morrison accompanied Santiago Iglesias and P. R. Martinez, A. F. of L. representatives at Porto Rico, to the White House last week and presented labor's

protest of Porto Rican conditions to President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, who promised to bring the matter, together with all documents, to the attention of the President. The unionists declared conditions in the islands are intolerable and that constitutional rights are denied the workers when they attempt to better conditions. President Gompers' recent visit to Porto Rico qualified him to speak with a knowledge of affairs, which were discussed at length in the two-hour conference. Secretary Tumulty gave assurances that the protest would be given earnest attention and inquiry.

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MERCEDES, The Psychic Eighth Wonder of the World, accompanied by the Marvelous Mystic MILE STANTONE; NEWHOFF & PHELPS in a Comedy Skit "In Care of General Delivery"; TUDOR CAMERON & BONNIE GAYLORD, "Hired and Fired"; KREMKA BROTHERS, Eccentric and Comedy Acrobats; THE PANTZER DUO, Comedy Contortionists; FISHER & GREEN, in "The Partners"; FRITZ BRUCH & SISTER; Last Week—THE N. Y. FASHION SHOW, What Miladi Wears from Arising to Retiring, by New York's Smartest Models, Showing the 20 Most Beautiful Models in the World, led by Peggy Hopkins Washington Society Favorite.

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Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door while at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY  
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## Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

On account of several members of the Board of Directors playing an engagement on Tuesday, the meeting was set for Wednesday, June 16, 1915. President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted to membership upon report of examination committee: J. T. McCartney, banjo; Walter F. Wenzel, piano; J. A. Webster, guitar; Ivy Gilbert, piano; A. Bardino, mandolin; F. Aisa, mandolin; F. Mir, guitar; R. M. Barton, piano, trombone.

Unfavorable report was rendered on the applications of C. Lopes and A. Lope.

Regular member by transfer: Cosmo Dell Ergo.

Transfers deposited by Jule Banchemo, Local 377, Napa; W. W. Cooper, Local 21, Sacramento; I. C. Ryfe, Local 586, Phoenix.

Transfers withdrawn by Wm. R. Burnham, Local 20, Denver; Alice C. Cearns, Local 99, Portland; J. Cavalieri, Local 424, Richmond, Cal.; Trev. Sharp, Local 47, Los Angeles.

Reinstated to membership: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Gillman, and C. S. Packard.

Traveling member, Macdonough: Arthur Papalanco (pianist), Local 310, N. Y.

Minetti orchestra was granted permission to augment with members for its concert June 17, 1915.

The board fixed a price for "Spirit of '76" music, at the Exposition, at \$5 per man.

Macdonough Theatre request for special concession for Sari performance, company carrying its own orchestra, not granted.

Mr. Lewin addressed the board relative to the Commercial Travelers' benefit ball, for which it was decided to buy \$5 worth of tickets.

The Valencia Theatre, dispensing with vaudeville, and running through the summer months with pictures only, granted permission to use three men with regular orchestra on holidays. The board reserves the right to revoke the permit at any moment.

Request for members to play at Oakley on a future date, referred to District Officer Borgel.

Maple Hall in Oakland has been placed on the unfair list of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, and members will please keep this in mind until advised otherwise, and render no service therein.

Dues to the amount of \$2.25 are now due and payable to C. H. King. Members failing to pay before June 30th will stand suspended. Pay now and avoid the rush.

### Notes in Brief.

John Brusher, trombonist at the Orpheum, is taking a two weeks' vacation.

Gus Selo has been confined to the St. Francis Hospital for the past two months with a fractured leg, having been run down by a jitney.

C. A. McClure, late of the Pantages Theatre orchestra, is playing with Conway's band at the Exposition.

Charlie Heinsen, of the Exposition Symphony orchestra (and charter member of Local 6), has just returned to his position in the orchestra after being confined to the hospital two months, having undergone an operation.

Julius Haug has returned to San Francisco after a long vaudeville season.

J. B. Warburton, who has been residing in Fresno for some time past, has returned to this locality and is now living in Oakland.

The funeral of Conrad Horst took place last Wednesday from the undertaking parlors at 2482 Mission street. Mr. Horst passed away on Monday, after a protracted illness. He had been a member of this union for over twenty-two years.

## JAPANESE POPULATION.

By William T. Bonsor.

Statistical information contained in Bulletin 127, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, and the latest annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, presents some startling figures and deductions relative to Japanese in the United States, as well as Japanese immigration.

California and Hawaii harbor four-fifths of the Japanese in the United States. Well over one-half of the population of Hawaii is Asiatic, three-fourths of which is Japanese. More than four-sevenths of the Japanese in Continental United States live in the State of California.

In Hawaii the male Japanese population outnumbered the female three and one-half to one; in Continental United States, eight to one. During the past year 3,248 Japanese females were admitted to Honolulu. During the same period 3,443 were admitted to Continental United States, 3,015 of whom were "picture brides."

Congressman Albert Johnson of Illinois, a member of the House Immigration Committee, who, with a large Congressional party, recently visited Hawaii, was greatly impressed with the seriousness of the Japanese situation in the Islands. He found that of the total birth rate in the past year 50 per cent were Japanese children. The increase in population as a whole was 11 per cent and the increase in births 70 per cent. Congressman Johnson feels that the continued importation of "picture brides" will in a few years make the population of Hawaii overwhelmingly Japanese.

The Japanese "picture bride" custom is a sort of lottery or grab-bag speculation, wherein a lonely Jap by a sleight-of-hand exchange of photographs becomes possessed of a wife, or slave, whom he has never before seen. They are at once set to work in the fields, or elsewhere, as laborers, to compete with the American breadwinner. It is unfortunate that circumstances permit of the consummation of this nauseating custom on American soil.

Government statistics present an alarming condition in Hawaii, with a population of only 200,000. What will the future be, with an unrestricted and unlimited influx of "picture brides," with their resultant offspring, coupled with the additional legal and illegal Japanese immigration? California, the Japanese Mecca, is in the same position as Hawaii, except that the increase in Japanese population isn't quite so noticeable in a State of 2,500,000 inhabitants. However, the danger is not imaginary, but more real than most of us believe. The "gentleman's agreement" is believed by many to have lessened the Japanese population in California. This belief is only an illusion. California is not only confronted with the regular Japanese immigration, but probably 40,000 sons of the Mikado are now awaiting a like number of "picture brides" from Japan.

This is the situation that prevails. Japanese immigration to the United States began only a few short years ago. Those here are all employed. That can not be said of our own people. What does the future hold for California in this regard? Time alone will tell. But we must assist time in the telling. Let us at least hope that Congressman Johnson and his Eastern legislative comrades will join hands with the California delegation in enacting exclusion and other anti-Asiatic legislation that will prevent California from becoming a second Hawaii.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around. Tell them you saw it in the "Labor Clarion."

## CARRIERS TO CELEBRATE.

Shell Mound Park will be the scene of one of the merriest and most enjoyable picnics of the season on Sunday, July 4th, when the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association will entertain thousands of friends at its annual outing. The picnic promises to be the most notable held in Shell Mound in many years and nothing is being left undone by the mailmen that may insure its success.

Eight hundred gate and game prizes will be given away. Twenty attractive special numbers have been arranged for the delight of the crowd. The best athletes on the Pacific Coast will participate in a grand track and field meet under the amateur auspices. In every respect possible the picnic will be made a record breaker.

A special committee of one hundred members of the Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association is now hard at work arranging details for the big event. This committee is being assisted by every mailman in San Francisco and Alameda counties.

Among the laugh-provoking features that has always proved a prime favorite at the picnic and which will this year be conducted on a scale more elaborate than ever is the Pacific Coast pie-eating championship contest. More than a score of contestants are expected to compete in this event and a special corps of bakers will be required to make preparations for it.

The proceeds of the picnic will go to the sick and death fund of the association, a worthy object and one that is certain to merit a generous response from the public in general.

Do you ask to be the companion of nobles? Make yourself noble and you shall be. Do you long for the conversation of the wise? Learn to understand it, and you shall hear.—Ruskin.

I can ennoble a thousand men in a single day; but I am not powerful enough in a thousand years to make a single wise man.—Kaiser Sigismund.

Truth furthers us; but out of error nothing is evolved; it only involves us.—Goethe.

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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 11, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bookbinders for Bro. Al Bierma. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073 for J. E. Hartnett and William Staplins. Chauffeurs for Phillip Zeer, vice F. Sinclair. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Sign Painters, stating that enamel or foil letters on windows are unfair to organized labor. From Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, stating that the Western Union is unfair to its organization. From Federal Employees, stating they will help Electrical Workers and Garment Workers by demanding union card and label. From Trades and Labor Assembly of Elmira, New York, relative to American La France Fire Engine Company of Elmira, New York, and its unfair attitude toward organized labor. From Electrical Workers No. 151, relative to complaint of Musicians' Union. From Retail Clerks No. 432, requesting a further demand for Clerks' card and that its committee, in visiting organizations, be admitted promptly.

Referred to Executive Committee—From H. F. Suhr & Co., relative to Chauffeurs' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Machinists' Union No. 68, enclosing copy of report of Law and Legislative Committee, relative to Workmen's Compensation Law. From Central Federated Trades' Union of New York, resolutions relative to European war.

Referred to Secretary—From Sacramento Labor Council, requesting information as to number of labels delegates to this Council are required to have on person. From Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, requesting information as to action this Council took relative to unfair Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Plasterers' Union, relative to reduction of delegates.

**Reports of Unions**—Bartenders request demand for bar card. Beer Bottlers' have not amalgamated with Soda Water Bottlers. Milk Wagon Drivers voted favorably upon amalgamation with Milkers' Union. Cigar Makers report business dull and requested a demand for label.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommend indorsement of wage scale and agreement of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5 Wage scale and agreement of Stablemen's Union was referred to sub-committee of three, consisting of Bros. Dillon, Casey and O'Connell. Complaint of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31 against Mr. F. X. Lehner was referred to Secretary to take up with Building Trades Council. On request of Iron Trades and Vallejo Trades Councils that the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Iron Steel Company be placed upon the unfair list of this Council, committee recommended that we concur in request of both Councils in declaring job at Navy Yard unfair and that said Councils be advised of our action. Brother Haggerty submitted a minority report and recommended that the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company be placed on the unfair list. Moved that report of minority be substituted for report of majority; adopted, 61 in favor, 14 against. Moved that the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company be placed on the unfair list as requested by the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council and the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity; carried.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee reported on recommendations contained in report of our Legislative Agent, as follows:

Committee recommends that first recommendation be modified, to read as follows, "That the policy of questioning candidates be limited to a few questions affecting labor in general." Amended, "that Council continue policy of questioning candidates"; amendment carried. Committee recommends that second recommendation be modified to read as follows, "That the State Federation of Labor be requested in getting up its roll call record and publishing same, to confer with legislative agents of labor bodies represented at Sacramento"; carried. Recommends that third recommendation be modified to read as follows, "That on account of the expenses of the legislative agent he be allowed the sum of \$5.00 per day, and hotel and traveling expenses." Amended, to lay over for two years; carried. Committee recommends that fourth recommendation be concurred in; carried. Committee recommends that fifth recommendation be modified to read as follows: "That the Council before each session determine the advisability of sending a legislative agent to Sacramento"; report of committee concurred in as amended.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably upon all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Mrs. Aiken addressed the Council and requested co-operation of unions in participating in a peace parade on July 4th under auspices of Citizens' Committee. Moved that Secretary notify unions to co-operate; carried.

Report of Committee on Labels was laid over one week.

**Receipts**—Sugar Workers, \$8; Cooks, \$36; Teamsters, \$40; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$24; Pile Drivers, \$24; Bakers, \$32; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$24; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$8; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Sailors, \$40; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Federal Employees, \$12; Metal Polishers, \$8; Molders, \$20; Chauffeurs, \$20; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Retail Drivers, \$12; Riggers and Stevedores, \$80; Retail Clerks No. 432, \$8; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Marble Cutters, \$36; Janitors, \$8; Automobile Painters, \$13; Laundry Workers, \$40; Barbers, \$32; Label Section, \$15; Schmidt and Caplan, \$25. Total receipts, \$757.00.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; Stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Label Section, \$16; R. I. Wisler, printing, \$8; Postal Tel. Cable Company, \$6.82. Total expenses, \$152.82.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Sec'y.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

### UNIONIST QUITS LAW BODY.

President Gompers has resigned from the American Association for Labor Legislation because of that organization's activity in securing the passage of the Spring bill in the New York Legislature, which abolished the State department of labor and placed it, together with the workmen's compensation commission, in control of the newly-created industrial commission. In his letter to the association's officers President Gompers says the action of the association has weakened the effectiveness of both departments and that the influence of the association was used "to fasten upon the workers policies which they had emphatically opposed." The unionist declares that "the wage earners welcome counsel and aid, but they deny the right of any one or any group of individuals to dictate measures which vitally concern the industrial welfare of the workers. \* \* \* The wage earners of the United States deny the right of any man or any association to despotism, whether political, industrial, or intellectual. We are endeavoring to achieve our freedom and cannot co-operate with

those whose aim is despotism, even for a benevolent purpose." President Gompers notified the New York Central Federated Union that he indorsed their action in asking all members of organized labor to withdraw from all co-operation and affiliation with the American Association for Labor Legislation.

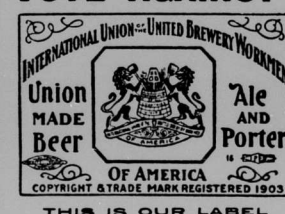
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**AT MERCY OF LORD ROCKEFELLER.****The American Economic League.**

W. L. Mackenzie King, who has charge of the sociological work of the Rockefeller Foundation, frankly urges a benevolent despotism as a solution of the labor question. Mr. King made this clear in his statement to the Commission on Industrial Relations at Washington on May 25th. He declared that the Colorado miners and all other workers would be better off if a few people "of the right kind" had control of their destiny. He advised the Commission, and other public authorities, to persuade Mr. Rockefeller to "do the right thing," and not demand that he do it.

In other words, Mr. Rockefeller's agent declares his principal should be recognized as rightfully holding over labor the power of an Oriental despot. If labor wants anything from him it must humbly beseech. Should Mr. Rockefeller happen to be in a good-natured mood at the time he might graciously grant the request. And Mr. King warns against the consequences of trying to disturb such a situation.

Such a declaration may be startling. It certainly ought to be. The workers are informed that the only word they have to say regarding the terms on which they may dispose of their labor is a word of humble prayer to gracious Lord Rockefeller and other lords of the same kind.

But startling as such a declaration may be, is it not true? With opportunities for labor monopolized by a few, the many must depend on the monopolists for permission to earn a living. While such monopoly is allowed to last undisturbed, workers must either humbly take whatever may be graciously given them, or take chances on being turned out to starve. This chance they take when they organize to force better terms than the Lord Rockefellers see fit to grant, or try in other ways to resist without disturbing the source of their power.

There is another method open which labor has been slow to use. It is to use their votes so as to destroy the power of men like Rockefeller to monopolize natural resources. If they were to show a serious disposition to make such use of their votes, it is not probable that any such arrogant declaration as made by Mackenzie King would be made. As long as they refuse to use their votes to put an end to land monopoly, they will be at the mercy of the Rockefellers.

**ELEVEN PER CENT UNEMPLOYED.**

Fifteen cities have been canvassed by an insurance company for unemployment statistics, which are made public by the United States Department of Labor in its effort to secure reliable statistics of unemployed and part time wage earners. The number of families questioned are 399,881, and the number of wage earners in these families are 644,358. The canvass was made during March and the first part of April, 1915. The results show a total of 73,800 unemployed, or 11.5 per cent. The part-time wage earners total 106,652, or 16.6 per cent. Duluth, with 20.3 per cent, reports the highest number of unemployed. Other cities, with their unemployed per cent, follow: Boston, 10.2; Bridgeport, 4.3; Chicago, 13.3; Cleveland, 9.4; Kansas City, 12.5; Milwaukee, 7.9; Minneapolis, 13.8; Philadelphia, 10.3; Pittsburg, 11.1; St. Louis, 13.6; Springfield, Mo., 7.1; St. Paul, 14.1; Toledo, 10.7; Wilkes Barre, 6.4. The percentage of part-time wage earners is: Boston, 17.3; Bridgeport, 19.9; Chicago, 10.5; Cleveland, 12.3; Duluth, 17.8; Kansas City, 8.8; Milwaukee, 28.9; Minneapolis, 5.3; Philadelphia, 19.6; Pittsburg, 29; St. Louis, 13.7; Springfield, Mo., 1.4; St. Paul, 3.4; Toledo, 17.5; Wilkes Barre, 32.3.

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration. A little reciprocity will help all around. Tell them you saw it in the "Labor Clarion."

**STATE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**

The State Civil Service Commission of California announces that the following non-educational examinations have been scheduled for the month of July, 1915.

Application blanks and further information may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

**Vegetable Gardener—July 3**—Positions require thorough knowledge of vegetable raising, and may include the charge of several acres of vegetables for a State institution, as well as supervision of inmate help. Salaries range from \$30 to \$60 per month and board.

**Waiter—July 10**—Salaries range from \$31.25 to \$45 per month and board. Experience as a waiter will give applicant an advantage, but is not essential.

**Baker—July 17**—Two years' experience as a journeyman baker is essential, and applicants should be skilled in both bread and pastry baking. Salaries range from \$45 to \$75 per month and board.

**Cook—July 31**—Positions pay from \$30 to \$95 per month and board. Applicants will be classified according to their experience as chef or first cooks, second cooks, third cooks and fourth cooks. Experience as a baker gives added credit. Positions may call for ability to take charge of cooking for institution with several hundred people.

**EIGHT VISITS TO SEE ALL OF FAIR.**

An itinerary for students who contemplate attending the Exposition in San Francisco has been put out by State Superintendent of Instruction Edward Hyatt. It is believed that in eight separate visits a student may visit every important building and have time to digest what is presented. Following is the itinerary suggested:

**First Visit**—Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railroad buildings, Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy, Varied Industries, and Machinery.

**Second Visit**—Palaces of Manufactures, Transportation, Agriculture, and Liberal Arts.

**Third Visit**—Palaces of Horticulture, Education, and Food Products, and California and Hawaii buildings.

**Fourth Visit**—New York, Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Virginia buildings.

**Fifth Visit**—Utah, Washington and Massachusetts buildings, and stock yards.

**Sixth Visit**—Japan, France, Norway, Australia, Switzerland and New Zealand buildings.

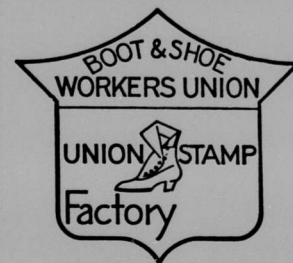
**Seventh Visit**—Cuba, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, Turkey and Sweden buildings.

**Eighth Visit**—Philippine Islands, Canada, China, Argentine Republic and Netherlands buildings.

Such an itinerary would undoubtedly give adults, too, a pretty thorough knowledge of the Exposition.

**PRIVATE DETECTIVES SCORED.**

In dismissing the suit of a private detective, Judge MacNeille, in the municipal court, Philadelphia, scored the practice of private detectives in seeking to prove charges of wrongdoing against innocent persons. "This detective," said the court, "appears to have advised this business house that he was in possession of evidence to prove an employee a thief, whereupon a contract was entered into, using the words 'will pay \$300 if employee is proved to be a thief.' It appears that, contrary to what the detective said, he did not have the evidence. He then set about to prove the man a thief. This would give rise to all sorts of dangerous consequences, not only to unfortunate employees, but to employers as well, who might easily become involved as a result of the detective's work. This is a practice that is going on entirely too much, and must be broken up."

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Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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June, 1915

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*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(79) Castagno, Bright & Gold.....	440 Sansome
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....	311 Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....	580 Howard
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### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....	69 City Hall Ave.
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### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....	440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880 Mission
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### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....	767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....	Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....	643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....	453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....	1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....	509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
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### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....	311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....	76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....	317 Front
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### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

#### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....	32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....	919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....	826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....	327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The convention reception committee held a meeting last Sunday at headquarters, at which time it was decided to entertain the delegates and visitors en route to Los Angeles on Thursday, August 5th. The sub-committee on entertainment reported that it had considered several propositions and had determined to recommend to the general committee that it co-operate with the exposition people in a program carried out at the fair grounds on the date mentioned. All of the details have not been worked out, but it is proposed that all delegates, visitors and members of the local union, who can do so, assemble at one of the main entrances of the exposition at 2 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, August 5th, when they will be received by the officials of the exposition and escorted by the exposition band and a military guard to a place in the grounds hereafter to be designated, when the formal exercises incident to "International Typographical Union Day" will take place. The details of the program will be published later. It was further agreed that a moonlight excursion on San Francisco bay would take place in the evening and the steamer Napa Valley of the Monticello Steamship Company, the boat that was used by the union on the Winhaven trip of 1911, has been secured for this purpose. This excursion will be in the nature of a "get-together," but different from the ordinary affair of this character, inasmuch as ladies will be invited to attend. This moonlight trip on the bay will afford an opportunity for members of the union to meet the delegates and visitors and all members will be invited to attend without expense, the only limit being the license-carrying capacity of the boat—1500 people. A committee was appointed to visit Oakland Union and the Mailers' Union and invite them to participate in the ceremonies and excursion. As the plans for the day are completed further information regarding them will appear in this column.

Fred F. Bebergall, first vice-president, and Al. G. Moore of the "Examiner" chapel, left Monday evening for an extended excursion in southern California and old Mexico. It is their intention to visit many places of interest on the trip, going as far into Mexico as conditions in that country at the present time will permit.

John M. Fish, one of the younger members of No. 21, died on Thursday, June 10, at St. Joseph's hospital, this city. His remains were taken to Seattle for interment. Mr. Fish was initiated in No. 21 on April 28, 1912, and had been employed at Francis-Valentine's. He leaves a widow, and two small children aged three years and 18 months. The immediate cause of death was septic pneumonia, and the contributory ailment was ulcer of the stomach. Mrs. Fish has returned to the home of her parents at Lake View, Wash.

Following the announcement in this column a week ago of the marriage of John L. Krebs of the "Evening Call," the chapel presented Mr. Krebs and his bride with four pieces of beautiful cut glass. Mr. and Mrs. Krebs are now established in their new home in this city, where they are receiving congratulations from many friends.

### YOU Can Afford This!

Something extra good: \$3,000 insurance to age 60—protection to wife and little ones;—return to YOURSELF at 60 of every cent invested. Net cost of insurance, Nothing. CASH when you most need it. Cost: Age 21, only \$12 quarterly; age 25, \$13.35 (one dollar a week!); age 30, \$15.75; age 35, \$19.32; age 40, \$24.96. Save these figures, and phone or postcard today for details. G. H. DAVIE, 1122 Mission St. Tel. Park 6380.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 203—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Pacific Bldg.; headquarters, 713 Pacific Bldg.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—James Dalsey, 1126 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Paters No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2nd Fridays, Roesch Bldg.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.  
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Ave.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

## Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following deaths of San Francisco trade unionists have been reported: John M. Fish of the printers, Algot Larson of the carpenters, Conrad Horst of the musicians, William Havelock of the riggers and stevedores, Mrs. Vina Mulvaney of the waitresses.

The following candidates for office will be voted upon by the members of Waiters' Union No. 30 on June 28th: President, V. E. Chapman, A. C. Rose; first vice-president, Chas. Bloom, Ed. Johnson, Herman Elbing; second vice-president, Ted Thompson; secretary-treasurer, Hugo Ernst; business agent, L. A. Francoeur, Harry McKenzie, Jas. Karsten, John Fink, Osmon Reichel, Wm. Nickols; custodian, Fred Jacobs, Howard Bishop; trustees, Arthur Davidson, Ed. Johnson, Harry Weinberg, Ben Marcus, Rafi Baldwin, Gus Renk, Pete Kirschbaum; executive board, Al. Stanford, Tony Geister, Chas. Parsons, C. Rosecrans, Harry Burke, John Bruns, Chas. Wieseler, C. C. Phillips, A. Hoffman, J. W. Campbell, Chas. Salinas, Wm. Winslow, Chas. Bloom; local joint executive board, Hugo Ernst, A. C. Rose, V. E. Chapman, S. Schulberg, C. C. Phillips, Theo. Johnson; delegates to Labor Council, O. Reischel, S. Schulberg, L. A. Francoeur, John Fink, Jack Weinberger, V. E. Chapman, A. C. Rose, Hugo Ernst, Theo. Johnson, Wm. Nickols.

Stable Employees' Union No. 404 reports that its new working agreement, to become effective July 1, 1915, has been approved by the Labor Council, Joint Council of Teamsters, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

At the last meeting of Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 a donation of \$100 was made to send a sick member to Arizona. An additional sum of \$24 was appropriated for the relief of other members in distress. The union will elect officers for the ensuing term on June 19th. The candidates are: President, Walter Jackson; vice-president, James O. Leary, Richard Bradley; business agents, Alfred Price, E. H. Perry, A. W. Fraser, Percy Faulkner, C. Metzger, Edward Fennessy, William Connolly; secretary-treasurer, Matt Williamson, John Kennedy; executive board, James Lewis, J. C. Morris, C. W. Thornton, John Foley, Gus Bovali, Richard Bradley, James O. Leary; delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, James Lewis, Matt Williamson, J. C. Morris, John Kennedy, Claud Archball; delegates to Labor Council, John Foley, Alfred Price, Percy Faulkner, C. Metzger, Richard Bradley, Louis Spinos, Edward Fennessy, Claud Archball, John Kennedy; delegates to Label Section, James O. Leary, Richard Bradley; conductor, Nicholas Gordon; inside guard, George Kefolis.

## World's Fair Souvenir Menu and Recipe Book

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Exhibited at the Panama-Pacific  
International Exposition

An invaluable collection of recipes for  
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## Personal and Local

The local Board of Health, in an effort to promote the general health of the people, is conducting a campaign of lectures on occupational diseases and first aid to the injured. Stereopticon views are shown by the lecturer to illustrate his subject and make clear to the audience just what can be done. The Machinists' Union will shortly hear one of these talks, and other unions desiring to take advantage of the opportunity afforded need but notify the Board of Health, and a lecturer will be sent to meetings. There is no expense in connection with the lectures.

The Garment Workers' Union calls attention to the fact that there is no necessity of union men and women buying "Koverall" suits, manufactured by Levi Strauss & Co., for their children, as the same kind of garment, with the union label, and manufactured right here in San Francisco, can be obtained. Remember this when purchasing suits of this character for children.

The twentieth annual picnic of the Upholsters' Union will be held at Grand Canyon Park, Richmond, Sunday, July 16th. The round trip on Key Route boats and cars will be 35 cents, and admission will be 25 cents, with children free. Valuable gate and game prizes will be distributed.

The District Council of Retail Clerks is conducting an active campaign to create a greater demand for the union clerks' working card. To this end it has addressed a communication to all labor organizations in the bay counties urging the members to demand the clerk's union card when making purchases, and if the clerk cannot produce the union card to go where union clerks are employed.

The officers elected to serve for the coming year by Local No. 64 of the International Union of Steam Engineers are: President, T. C. Aarkrogh; vice-president, F. O'Hara; recording secretary, J. W. Maher; financial secretary, W. R. Towne; treasurer, D. A. Richardson; conductor, P. L. Ennor; guard, John McCaul; business agent, W. R. Towne; trustee, H. J. Mitchell; auditor, W. A. Speers; delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, J. W. Maher, C. Reenoehl, H.

J. Mitchell; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, J. Moriarty, H. J. Mitchell, J. W. Maher, W. R. Towne, W. T. Brandon, A. B. Saunders; delegates to the Building Trades Council, W. R. Towne, J. J. Tally, A. B. Saunders; delegates to Labor Council, Emma O'Keefe, C. Lenigar, Mary Carson, Nellie Victor, Kitty Deery, C. Keegan, H. Korts, C. Child, J. O'Keefe, F. Graham; auditing committee, H. Korts, W. Heinrich, Mary Carson, J. O'Keefe, F. Hockersmith; executive board, Lenigar, Victor, O'Keefe, Korts, Carson, Graham, Robinson, O'Keefe, Keegan, Hawley.

The Laundry Workers' Union has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, M. A. Petersen; secretary, Kitty Deery; assistant secretary, Anna Brown; treasurer, Charles Child; business agent, Charles Hawley; sergeants-at-arms, George Macklin, John Robinson; trustee, J. Lynch; law and legislative committee, Gorman, Deery, Victor, Hawley, Child; delegates to Labor Council, Emma O'Keefe, C. Lenigar, Mary Carson, Nellie Victor, Kitty Deery, C. Keegan, H. Korts, C. Child, J. O'Keefe, F. Graham; auditing committee, H. Korts, W. Heinrich, Mary Carson, J. O'Keefe, F. Hockersmith; executive board, Lenigar, Victor, O'Keefe, Korts, Carson, Graham, Robinson, O'Keefe, Keegan, Hawley.

Mrs. C. Aitken, vice-president of the Citizens' Fourth of July Committee, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night, asking co-operation of the Council and all labor organizations in making a great peace demonstration on the country's national holiday in grateful appreciation of peace and abhorrence of war. Delegate John O. Walsh and Secretary O'Connell approved the plan of the celebration suggested. The Council approved the plan and pledged its hearty assistance, and directed Secretary O'Connell to request affiliated unions to give the matter favorable consideration and co-operate if possible.

John O. Walsh, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has been instructed to lift the charter of the local Bootblacks' Union, which is in arrears to the American Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union has received the unanimous indorsement of the Labor Council.

### THE TYRANNY OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Government ownership and civil service have again been used as an excuse in order to deprive workmen of their fundamental political rights.

In a communication just issued by the district secretary of the Federal Civil Service Commission, workmen at the Mare Island navy yard are with one grand stroke of the pen "forbidden" to serve as officers in the Labor Council. The free (?) American workers employed in Uncle Sam's California navy yard are still graciously "permitted" to serve as delegates to the Labor Council, but, says the order, "such service is inadvisable" because it is likely to involve them in political activity.

Americans are in the habit of poking fun at certain foreign countries where man's every activity is directed by governmental rules and regulations. It is to be hoped that these same Americans will see the fine, sardonic humor conveyed in our own civil service tyrants' order. Practically all the delegates to the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council are employed in one capacity or another at the navy yard. The Czar-like individuals who issue civil service orders have now forbidden these men to serve as officers in that Council. Just how a Labor Council can be conducted without a president, secretary, doorkeeper, etc., remains to be solved by future experiments, for the past is a blank upon such a perplexing problem. Perhaps the omnipotent Civil Service Commission will step in and work out a system whereby labor unions and labor councils can conduct their business without officers. The Commission's power seems to be unlimited when it comes to keeping workmen in their "proper" station of life; so we take it that our organized brethren of Vallejo will have patience and due resignation—everything comes to those who wait.

To be quite serious, however, it would seem as if the limit in bureaucratic arrogance has very nearly been reached in this "order."

If serving the Government means unqualified subjection to petty tyrants and complete abrogation of the individual's political rights, then let us pray for delivery from Government ownership. But we know that Government ownership does not mean anything of the kind—and we know that freemen will never tamely submit to the autocracy of a few little inflated human beings who imagine their position as Federal Civil Service Commissioners gives them supreme power over their fellow citizens who toil in the sweat of their brows.—California State Federation of Labor.

Of one of his men, who chose to be a schoolmaster rather than a soldier, George Meredith says: "He works for Europe and America,—all civilized people—to be one country."

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